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Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in latest styles
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
4 h.p. 6 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17-205.

號三十月七年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$8.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS
A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days, are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VARIOUS THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,637,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £128,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,468
Life and Annuity £1,141,683
Branches £37,239
Revenue Marine Department £478,940
Other Receipts £3,339,228
£23,970,367
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DENTIST, SUCCESSION OF
the late SIKS YING
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. and THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



WATSON'S PYERIS. REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring;
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.
Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Entertainment.
A first-class string orchestra renders selection from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE-HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG, LTD.—
AGENTS—
—TELEPHONE 111—
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—
—TELEPHONE 15-212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Established 1885
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Tow Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 458.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH INCREASE THEIR GAINS.

LONDON, July 11.
A French communiqué states—
We increased our gains during the
night on the outskirts of the forest
of Retz, and took possession of the
village of Corey entirely, from Corey
station to the Chateau and farm of
St. Paul.
We captured 50 prisoners.

OFFENBURG BOMBED.

LONDON, July 11.
An official report by the Air
Ministry states that a squadron, this
morning, bombed the railway sidings
at Offenburg. Good bursts were
observed.
All our machines returned.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

NEW AUSTRIAN DEFENCE LINE.

LONDON, July 11.
A wireless Austrian official message
states—
We have organised a new defen-
sive line in Albania.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

VISCOUNT JELICOE'S PROPHECY.

LONDON, July 11.
Viscount Jellicoe, speaking at
Southampton and referring to his
prophecy in February that submarine
warfare would be defeated by August,
said ships were not being sunk as
fast as they are being built, while
submarines are being sunk faster
than they are being built. That was
what he meant by the defeat of
submarine warfare. He was con-
fident the German losses would not
grow less.

ADMIRAL SIMS ENTERTAINED.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 11.
Mr. Asquith, entertaining Admiral
Sims at the National Liberal Club,
said President Wilson had done more
than any other statesman to con-
centrate the minds of men on a
League of Nations which was our
dominating world-wide aim, whose
practical embodiment was the most
urgent constructive problem of inter-
national statesmanship.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON THE AMERICAN FORCES.

Admiral Sims emphasised that the
safe transport of 1,000,000 American
troops was due very largely to the
British Navy and the Mercantile
Marine. The submarine menace had
now ended.
Admiral Sims, proceeding, said he
dined with the King on Tuesday and
His Majesty, in telling him the
reports from the Western Front,
said it was impossible to exaggerate
the influence upon the American
forces of their success in fighting
alongside the Australians. One Aus-
tralian officer, on being questioned,
was most enthusiastic about the
Americans.

THE BOSCHE AFFAIR OF COLO STEEL.

Admiral Sims, referring to pre-
vious fighting by the American
Marines, when they were badly cut
up, said some of the wounded, when
questioned, stated that they were a
little afraid of the Boche before they
met him, but they found the Boche
would not stand up and fight, man
for man. They were good enough
behind a machine-gun, but were
afraid of cold steel.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL KORNILOFF.

WILL LEAD ARMY AGAINST GERMANS.

LONDON, July 11.
An undated telegram from Moscow
states that General Korniloff has
issued a proclamation declaring that
he is willing to acknowledge the
power of the Soviet and to command
an army against the Germans and
also to negotiate for Allied assistance
against Germany.

General Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force and asks the population of the Don dis- trict to receive him as a friend.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 11.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—
We slightly improved our positions
eastward of Bretonneux and captured
several prisoners in successful raids on
Merris and Festubert.
Hostile artillery is active astride the
Somme.

FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

THREE FOUGHT IMMELMANN.

LONDON, July 11.
The airman, Major J. McCudden,
V.C., who has won almost every award
for valour, has been accidentally killed
while flying in France.
The son of a war officer in the
Engineers, Major McCudden began
as a mechanic and, three fought Im-
melmann.

FRENCH CAPTURE FARMS AND QUARRIES.

LONDON, July 11.

A French communiqué states—
South of the Aisne our infantry finally
overcame the enemy resistance at
different points.
We captured La Grille farm and the
quarries north of Chavigny farm to the
East. Our patrols reached Long Pont
and entered the northern part of Corey,
taking prisoners.

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS ADVANCING.

LONDON, July 11.
A French Eastern communiqué states—
Notwithstanding the costly defeats
at Cerna Bend yesterday the enemy
to-day re-attacked north of Monastir
and was again repulsed.
We continued our advance in conjunc-
tion with the Italians south of Deyoli
in Albania. We captured Gafurgurane
and Kosnica peak, the Austrians retiring
in disorder along the Tomorica valley.
We are pursuing the enemy.

THE STRUMA AND YARDAR VALLEYS.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

LONDON, July 11.

The Times Correspondent at Salonika
says that conclusions have been granted
to British and French financial groups
for the drainage and irrigation of
marshes in the Struma and Yardar
Valleys respectively.

BANKS AMALGAMATING.

LONDON, July 11.

The Daily Express states that Barclay's
Bank and the London and Provincial
and the South-Western Bank have
amalgamated, controlling total accounts
of £212,000,000.
The Daily Chronicle says, however,
it is busy in the city regarding possible
amalgamations, including the London,
City and Midland Bank, and the London
Joint Stock Bank and also that Lloyd's
Bank is about to come to a working
arrangement with the National Bank of
India. The British Bank of South
America entered into a working arrange-
ment with the London Provincial and
South-Western Bank some weeks ago.
(Continued on Page 2.)

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used:
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. I. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilt, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White and Blue Quilted Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 585

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shamene, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
101, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

ARMCHAIRS and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkens and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Balls and Net, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also
"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,
1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co.,
METAL BATHS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 586

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,
the 17th July, 1918, at 5.15 p.m., at AN KING'S BUILDING.

4-Ton Cruiser Yacht "ERIN"
Length 28' 0"
Beam 8' 0"
Draft 4' 3"
Completa with Dingy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain, Code flag, &c.
Further particulars may had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 581

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,
the 18th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. Ho Thong Co.'s Coal Yard, Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon.

A STEAM PINNACE
Length 35 feet
Beam 7-8
Draft 4-5
Compound Reel condensing Engines.
Diameter of Cylinders 3 by 6, Stroke 4.
Recently overhauled and a Teakwood Cabin fitted.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.
Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 587

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Block	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.
1	West of Island Lot No. 1000	As per site plan	27,041	27,041	27,041

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built, Engines and Boiler in good condition—Capable of carrying 930 passengers and 540 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 F.K. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application.
Address WING HING,
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 544

TO LET

TO LET

COMMERCIAL and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shamene, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
101, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four-roomed HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ARRETHOLWIN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.
Apply to—
BUMPEREY ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH" HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

THE DOOM OF THE KIMONO.

EXTRAVAGANT, UNHEALTHY, AND IMMODEST.

Although the adoption of foreign-style clothing by Japanese men has been general in official and business circles, very few women have taken to the Western style of dress. Exactly why this should be only the ladies know, and he would be a rash man who ventured to say the sex has not good and sufficient reason for retaining the costume which suits them. The "Hochi," however, strongly urges the necessity of introducing some reform in the style of kimono worn by women. The Tokyo journal is of opinion that in any other civilized country it is clothing so unbecomingly unhealthy, and undesirable from the moral point of view worn by women. How unbecomingly the kimono style of dress is can be easily gauged from the fact that several thousand yen are frequently spent upon a single obi which is at once spoilt by exposure to a few spots of rain. As regards the unhygienic features of the kimono, these are too evident to need special mention. Moreover, it interferes so greatly with physical exercise that the mere act of walking is made difficult. It is such a generally inconvenient costume that it is not only a hindrance to the progress of the Japanese woman, but is also a hindrance to the progress of the Japanese nation. From the view, therefore, of national development and racial improvement, the present style of women's dress, which is the "Hochi" contemptuously says is only suitable for dolls, must be strongly deprecated.

Sage people may regard as strange the assertion that the kimono for women is morally objectionable, the "Hochi" protests, but as everybody must have noticed, the disadvantages of the kimono are shown most markedly when women are seen walking in a strong wind, or boarding or alighting from boats, trains, and trams. What the Tokyo journal regards as most regrettable is that fashionable kimono are usually not worn by high-class ladies. Consequently, unless, personally acquainted with the wearer, one sometimes finds it difficult to distinguish from the kimono they wear between ladies of good family and women from the gay quarters. When the distinction is in some cases hardly discernible by Japanese, it is no wonder that foreigners regard all the well-dressed Japanese ladies they see abroad as women of ill-repute.

It is only natural that the kimono, designed in the days when it was the lot of Japanese women to remain indoors, should be altogether unsuited for the women of today, who go out so much. If the present style of kimono is retained, the "Hochi" fears it will bring for its wearer the contempt of Westerners, and even of the Chinese and Koreans, thus proving a deterrent to the development of Japanese prestige abroad. The Tokyo journal admits the difficulty of introducing improvements in the kimono worn by all women, irrespective of age, but suggests that reform should begin with the costume worn by students attending girls' schools. One thing must be insisted upon—all Japanese women must be made to wear basins, a shirt fitting over the kimono from the waist, and inasmuch as the subject of dress reform involves the future destiny of the nation—or at least the "Hochi" thinks so—the Government should be vested with power to impose its will upon the people in this matter. It is a question, our Tokyo contemporary concludes, of declaring that it is highly undesirable that the Japanese should allow themselves to be judged by the empty admulations of foreigners about the Japanese kimono being an effect such apparel is destined to produce upon the future of the country.—"Japan Chronicle."

The story of German spies moving among our troops disguised in American uniforms, says the "P. O. Chronicle," recalls a tale told by John Mansfield when he was in this city. At Gallipoli the Australians were frequently deceived by Germans in British uniforms. One day a man posing as a major gave some orders about not firing in a certain region. The Australian officer suspected there was something wrong, and said: "I say, old chap, are you fair dinkum?" "Fair dinkum" is Australian for "on the level." "Yes," said the German. "I'm Major Fair Dinkum." At the request they found that he had died of lead in the head.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough fast. It is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 6,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kail, Karesake, Keelung, Makung, Pusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Taro, Tamsui.
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LONDON BANKERS:
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N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 580

THE PADRE'S WORK.

The war has provided the "padre" with great opportunities, and it is generally admitted that he has used them admirably for his kind.

There have been hardly any failures among the Temporary Chaplains (Fourth Class), serving at home or in the field. Their term of service at the Front has been a profitable voyage "in the vast ocean of the Divine," and a series of object lessons in human nature which could not have been had in any other way. The truth set forth in the lives by a fallen soldier-poet—
"We who have seen men broken,
"We know man is divine"

has been demonstrated again and again, and every Chaplain to the Forces when he returns to his former sphere of labour is certain to have a clearer and quicker sight of the man in himself behind the trappings of circumstance.

"I have been taught," wrote a temporary chaplain after six months in France to one of his former courtesans, "to worry very little about the way the men talk out here. They always do the right thing, the Christlike thing, when the fiery angel comes. And how could that be so if they had not trained themselves for the great occasion in the stillness of ordinary life?" The truth is that the English working man, whose life is peace-time on the average was really a long course in self-denial, is a very much finer and stronger type than cultured, well-to-do folk had ever imagined.

Again, the chaplain has had a probably for the first time, to deal with all sorts and conditions of men. A single battalion of the New Army is up to be a microcosm of the nation, an assortment of men of all occupations and degrees of education. Such variety breeds versatility in the maker of souls who is no longer like the clergyman who said he "specialized in agricultural labourers."

"Courage of facing religious difficulties and dealing with them in the common language is another outcome of experience at the Front. As one padre told the writer, men ask questions as profound and perplexing as little children are in the habit of asking. And though they will forgive a failure to elucidate some simple, subtle point, they will not forgive any attempt to evade it. The padre has to translate his theology into the everyday vernacular which is the language of post-graduate study. Finally, as he has to work with the products of other schools than his own, he gets a new training in the meaning and scope of tolerance. He will not, of course, abandon what he thinks vital points of doctrine; but he sees how vast the common sphere of action is, how little the differences denoted by labels count for in comparison.

His activities are many. His primary functions are essentially those of a country parson: it is his first duty, for example, to get to know everybody in the battalion—or, more usually, the brigade to which he is attached, and to minister to their spiritual needs, individual or corporate. He must, of course, take the risks of campaigning in so far as it is a "dangerous trade." If he is to be regarded by his parishioners as one of themselves, he may, like the brave and beloved Maitreie, go "over the top," when zero time comes, but he will not be unduly if he thinks it better—as some do daily rather than gladly—to stay behind. It is the part he plays in the routine of Army life which counts for most in the long run. He is encouraged—may, expected—to take on any job which is not specifically somebody else's. Thus he will help in games and entertainments, though he should not take any official part to this end. If, however, there is a regimental magazine, he can edit it, if asked to do so; the editorial position can be made to fit in very well with all his other work.

He will find he has some difficulties. Such of them as are financial ought, in fairness, to be removed at once. For example, it is a mean, cheese-paring policy that a chaplain should only receive £10 allowance towards the cost of his uniform, whereas other officers get £20. It is true that certain items of equipment, such as the revolver and field glasses, are not required by him. But he is expected to look as smart as his brother officers: he certainly ought to get the full £20.

Other occasional—very occasional—difficulties are resolved by due consideration of his peculiar status as belonging to a special branch of the service, i.e., the Army Chaplains' Department. A commanding officer may sometimes attempt to exert undue authority over him, not knowing that he is under the control of his own department so far as his work, which cannot be restricted by definite rules, is concerned. It is then the padre's duty to resist firmly but respectfully, not only for his own sake but for that of all other attached officers in his department. Finally, there is his military rank. He must wear khaki, of course; the men expect it, and, furthermore, the wearing of the garb is a necessary precaution. But uniform, with its badges of rank and its insignia, is a serious obstacle to spiritual intercourse with the rank-and-file. This difficulty is more pronounced in the New Army than it was in the Old Army. As the padre's functions put him on equal terms with everybody, from the private to the general, the military title is unnecessary and is such a real obstacle that probably most Chaplains to the Forces would be glad to dispense with it.—"Times."

LIQUID CHINESE EGGS.

At Westminster Police Court on May 27, before Mr. Cecil Chapman, the proceedings were concluded in a case in which a retailer was summoned at the instance of the Westminster City Council, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling liquid eggs that contained boracic acid preservative in the proportion of over 64 grains to the pound, which the summons alleged, was injurious to health. The case had a protracted hearing and many expert witnesses were called.

Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., for the defence, stated that the importation of liquid eggs from China was an industry that had been captured from the Germans since the outbreak of the war. He contended that this industry was rendered possible by the use of the preparation, which was harmless to the general community, though it might not suit idiosyncrasies. It was almost Giltedard, in these times of war bread, of rationing and food scarcity, to attack an article of food which was now imported in enormous quantities.

Mr. Chapman held that there was a complete absence of proof that the use of preservative had resulted in injury to any section of the public. He dismissed the summons.

The death is announced of M. Farjanel, Professor of the Free College of Science and Librarian to the French Ministry of Finance, who succeeded as the result of a carriage accident. He had made a name as an authority upon Far Eastern questions, and among other works, he wrote "La Morale Chinoise."

JAPANESE MAKERS.

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the dairy little sugar-coated laxatives which ensure daily regularity and aid digestion, thus dispelling the causes of sick-headaches, pimples, blotches and yellowness, and clearing the complexion.

Of all chemists, or post free 80 cents the bottle, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 78, Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

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PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
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viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
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NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectively cures short attacks of SPASMS, Cholera and arrests those often fatal diseases—**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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New Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists. Price in England, 1/1, 2/6, 4/6.

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Made in units ranging from 25-3000 c.p. Emits a brilliant white light of unequalled strength. Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE. REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING. IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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TELEGRAMS.

U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

[THROUGH RITTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, July 4.

Speaking at Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon, today, President Wilson said:—

"Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and Fellow Citizens:—

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. This place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held his last conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw with modern eyes that turned away from the past, which men of liberal spirit could no longer endure.

"It is for this reason that we cannot feel even in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was the place of achievement, a great promise that was meant for all mankind, was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes that world that lies about us and should conceive in the purposes that must set men free.

"It is significant—significant of the own character and purpose and of the influence they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the burning at Bunimede, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not a single people only but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and the material interests which centered in the little groups of landowners, merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south thereof, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

"They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men and we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended.

A SETTLEMENT ONCE FOR ALL.

"We here, in America, believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation who shall make us the inheritors of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment, and this is an appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in our action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"This then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy.

"On the one hand stand the people of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery but without act, peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia are still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stands isolated and friendless, a group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by means of which none can profit but themselves and whose people are fool in their people and governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own.

THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE.

"The past and present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be no compromise; no half-way decision would be tolerable, no half-way decision is conceivable.

"There are the ends for which the Associated Peoples of the World are fighting and which must be conceded to them before there can be peace.

"Firstly, the destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere, that can separately, secretly and of its own choice disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"Second, the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or

political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"Thirdly the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"Fourth, the establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the Free Nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the region of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire with their longing for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with peculiar kindness. Here, started forces which the great nations against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Russia have aroused forces they knew little of; forces which once roused can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart the inspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph.

STRIKERS IN ARGENTINE.

A BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 11.
The Times Correspondent at Buenos Aires says that strikers at Villa Centenario attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters, where he was mistreated.

The British Minister has protested.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.
The Silver Market is steady.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

Bishop Weldon writes:—Some years ago, when I was travelling through Japan, I was invited by a high educational authority in Tokyo to deliver a lecture upon the English Public Schools. I could see that he was deeply interested in that finished product as he conceived it, of the Public Schools, an English gentleman. I said to him in conversation that I thought the Public Schools were, upon the whole, more successful in forming the characters than in training the intellects of their pupils. He looked me in the face, and quietly replied, "I think we can take care of the intellect, perhaps you will be so good as to lecture on the character." If my estimate of the Public Schools in relation to character was justified some years ago, it has received ample and more than ample justification in the great war. Nothing has been finer or grander in British history than the spirit of those young Englishmen, all or nearly all, Public School men, who have flung away the prospect of wealth, ease, pleasure, and distinction at home, have laid down their lives over all the "far-flung battle line" for the nation and the Empire.

PRECIOUS METAL.

The expression "precious metal" has been commonly used to imply a reference to either gold or silver, remark Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their weekly circular. To-day the range is wider, for several other metals have acquired commercial values far exceeding those of gold and silver. It is reported, for instance, that the United States Government has just commandeered the stocks of platinum, palladium and iridium in that country, and has fixed the respective prices at the dollar equivalents of \$21, \$27 and \$35 per troy ounce. On these bases the price for platinum is twenty-fold; for palladium ten-fold, and for iridium thirty-fold that which once obtained. These high quotations, however, seem insignificant beside that for radium, which at \$18 per milligramme, works out at \$200,000 per troy ounce.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SERVANT SOLUTION.

THE OLD CONDITIONS OF CLASS DIFFERENCE.

The Rev. Mr. W. L. George in a London paper. To-day the talk is all of servant troubles, and it does not seem for the shortage of domestic steadily grows. In 1911 we numbered 1,397,783 women servants; in 1911 they had risen to 1,454,389, but meanwhile our population has increased more swiftly, so that five new mistresses had arisen for every new maid. To-day the condition is worse, because the war has drawn to national labour scores of thousands of domestics: high wages and the prevalence of domestic steadily grows. The trouble is not the sole cause of this. I suspect that there is rather a revolt against the status of domestic, that the drift of the girls is towards freedom, away from living in perpetual subordination, towards the precarious liberty that is gained in factory and shop. Peace, and the liberation of munition workers may alleviate the trouble, but nothing can end it except a complete alteration of the domestic status.

We now have under public discussion a scheme put forward by the Women's Industrial Council, to revolutionise completely the old conditions. They propose that servants shall be paid by the day or week like factory workers, that they shall live "out" in hostels or wherever they choose; that they shall own no master; save the centre that sends them out; that their status shall be raised by the wearing of uniform (as has been done for nurses), and by the substitution of the title "home order" for "servant." The centre would train them, pay them, control them, exactly as the builder treats the carpenter whom he sends to his house. Complaints would go to the manager of the centre. Briefly, the relation between mistress and maid would give place to that of employer and employee.

A QUESTION OF TERMS.

It is no use grabbing the scheme; it is better to discuss it before conditions grow still more difficult. We have to recognize that mistress and maid may be an outworn relation, and that the household may have to compete with the factory and the shop, and therefore to offer similar or better terms. Leaving aside sentimental points, such a personal arrangement, the main factor is that of cost. To-day the cost of a servant's work is roughly this:—Wage (average, all grades), £30; food, £40; washing and extras, £25; value of lodging, say £12 2s.; making an annual total of £244 2s.

Under the present scheme, the eight-hour servant's wage, to 3 p.m. or 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., would probably be given two meals, equal to £21 per annum. The balance of £24 2s., say 25s. week, would have to be paid her. But this would leave her £200 a year, which is a maximum price. In practice (think the charge would work out nearer £20 for half-feeding, £20 for hotel lodging, £25 for extras, say £4 4s. for clothing and details, and £20 for a servant's work a week. That is the bare cost of living, including half the cost of food, and in practice the wage would be fixed by the demand between the maximum, £25, and the minimum, £15.

At £20 a week and half food, this means that a household employing one servant (cost £24) would have to employ two in relays (cost £144). Roughly it means £240 a year more per servant, or a little less after taxes.

It is a heavy increase, and I do not know whether the average household of middle fortune will bear a new load of £120 a year for two servants, but I am assured that many will, if only to escape from the present discontents. That it is a costly solution; it is akin to that of the service class which every day grows in popularity; the idea is not fit for a philanthropic group, but it seems designed for the intelligent capitalist. For soon we may come to the time when we may be unable to obtain servants on the old terms, while a company can as easily enlist "orderlies" as a laundry finds laundresses.

To judge this idea freely we must leave old prejudices, be ready to cast in our "orderly" as we used for a messenger boy, and to pay the proper fee that we pay the district messenger. It means a speeding up of the change which is coming over our social system; it means hastening the break up of our private houses into maisonnettes, the growth of flats, the spread of the common dining-room, common kitchen, and common day-nursery (as in service flats).

This may displease, but it is the new order, and nothing can arrest its slow or swift advance, nothing can restore entirely the old conditions of class difference and the old irresponsible rule, the custom of servitude for twenty-four hours a day. We must change; let us think of it without revolt.

NOTES SECURED BY JAPAN.

A WILD RUMOUR.

PEKING, July 7.
The "Peking Leader" is reliably informed that the Government is about to put on the market ¥800,000,000 worth of notes. A loan has been contracted with the Bank of China for this amount which will be kept by the bank as a reserve for the Chinese Government. The notes will be distributed through the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, each yen being worth \$50 cents.

By this scheme the Central Government hopes to redeem the notes of this new currency consist of barely half a dozen articles, which will soon be promulgated. Commenting on the scheme, the "Peking Leader" asks what is its real meaning and purpose. Obviously the new currency is intended to redeem the depreciated Government bank notes. If it is anticipated that such a move will improve the value of the notes the scheme is bound to fail, for the new issue will only enhance public confidence and further depreciate the value of the depreciated notes. "Each note is said to be worth \$50 dollar cents. Can China repay the loan at the same rate or must she refund the actual current or normal value?"—Reuter.

TRADE OPENING IN DUTCH BORNEO.

BORNEO.

H.M. Consul-General at Batavia sends to the Board of Trade some details of a possible market in Dutch Borneo. He says there being no stone workers in South Borneo, all buildings are made of wood. Carpenters are therefore plentiful and their handiwork is one of the few that the Malay man will take pride in. They are not very skilful, but are always "saving wood" and using up tools. Good tools do not last long with them, because of their methods of grinding and sharpening operations, which are frequently necessary owing to the fact that they work upon hard woods. These carpenters, however, can appreciate tools which will not lose edge too easily. They are duly impressed with the fact that tools made in Sheffield are superior in the necessary quality, but these tools are rare, not being sold in the shops. They have to be content with the tools made in Remscheid bearing the trade mark of a human eye with an abnormally long nose. Tools used by the Malays are axes, chisels, planes, saws, squares and dividers.

Adaxes offered from Europe are not appreciated in Borneo, the natives preferring the products of native iron-work. It is suggested that it would not be well to interfere with it. There are a few chisels in use bearing the Sheffield mark, but the great proportion of chisels come from Solingen and Remscheid. Of the two the Solingen tools are the better, but are still of unsatisfactory quality, and if Sheffield tools were obtainable they would have the preference. The saw is an all-important tool, and the Malay workers generally proceed to remove all the teeth from an European saw when he purchases it, and to cut teeth which he considers better. As a matter of fact, he invariably spoils the tool, and it is very rare, indeed, that a native can make a straight cut of 8 inches in length. However, saws are a necessity. Hand-saws of good quality are supplied from the United States, but in South Borneo there is also a strong demand for long blades (about 12 inches) bearing an iron-bone riveted to each end for fixing in a frame like a bow saw. The saws obtainable are all had, and the people spend more time filing them than in using them. Spel for the blacksmiths is always in demand, especially bars 2 in. by 1 in. in greatest demand. Brass wire and sheets are also required in limited quantity; the former everywhere, and the latter principally at Negara, where there are many iron-workers, and also cast small articles. For casting they do not utilise jigs, but collect old articles of sheet brass and melt them.

MESSAGE FROM BOTTOM OF SEA.

THRILLING STORY OF MINAP TO SURMARINE.

The rescue of the crew of a submarine from the bottom of the sea is the subject of a thrilling tale told in the London Gazette by the announcement of the posthumous award of the Albert Medal in gold to Commander Francis H. H. Goodhart, D.S.O., R.N.

"On the morning of the 11th of August, 1911, the submarine Minap, on a mission to the bottom of the sea, was blown by the pressure of air against part of the superstructure, and was killed by the force of the blow.

"The commanding officer whose intention it had been to return to the surface after the rescue of the crew, was blown by the pressure of air against part of the superstructure, and was killed by the force of the blow.

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A MILLIONAIRE BURGLAR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

A well-known multi-millionaire living at Kuwana, Ise, province, is reported to have been arrested and sent to prison to await trial on a charge of house-breaking. It appears that in May last Mr. Kawadzu Sakasaburo, a wealthy man living at Hioki-cho, Nagoya, rented a villa at Tsumidahama, seaside resort near Yokohama, for the benefit of his son, who was suffering from consumption, and on the 21st of that month the invalid was taken thither from Nagoya. Behind the house occupied is the villa of Mr. Moroto, a well-known multi-millionaire, who was greatly annoyed at the arrival of a consumptive in the neighbourhood. On the very day on which the invalid arrived, Mr. Moroto bought the villa to which the young man had been taken, and demanded that the house be immediately vacated. Mr. Kawadzu, however, had paid rent for six months in advance, and naturally refused the demand. At midnight, Mr. Moroto, who is quite a young man, accompanied by four of his servants, it is alleged, made a raid upon the house, destroying the fences and shutters. Whether or not owing to the intense excitement caused by this incident, the condition of the invalid became rapidly worse, and he died a few days later.

Information being given to the police by the midwife, Mr. Moroto and his servants were immediately taken to the police station, and were subsequently handed to the Procureur's Office. It is stated that Mr. Moroto, whose wealth is inherited from his father (who was a samurai and died a multi-millionaire, and was a business friend of Marquis Okuma), has been generally unpopular in the district owing to his arrogant conduct generally. He was released on bail by the Procureur's Office, and immediately went to Tokyo in the hope of being able to get his political friends to use their influence in his favour, but without success. He then tried to obtain a passport for a trip abroad, but his application was rejected. In the meantime the Procureur continued his investigations, and on the 28th instant both Mr. Moroto and his servants were placed under arrest on a charge of house-breaking, and sent to prison pending examination by the Preliminary Court.—Japan Chronicle.

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STAGE ROMANCE.

GIRLS' RISE FROM POVERTY TO £200 A WEEK.

"Beatie" and "Babs," two well-known London musical artists, and their mother, Mrs. Emily Samuel, were the defendants in an action heard by Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division as to the authorship of three dramatic sketches—the "Pavement Rehearsal," "The Little Nipperette," and "Kitchen Follies." The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur Kahn, Mrs. Samuel's brother, who sought a declaration that he was the owner of copyright in the three works, and an injunction restraining his niece from performing "Kitchen Follies" in public.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., said that Mr. Kahn was a Ludgate-hill optician, who had some experience as an actor and theatrical manager. At an early age "Beatie," who was now 22 and "Babs" about 20, developed a talent for dancing and singing, and "Pavement Rehearsal" was written by plaintiff to assist them, as the family were in poor circumstances.

In 1912 trouble arose. The girls had earned a reputation which entitled them to be featured in a cinema play. Mr. Kahn wrote a play, but "Beatie" and "Babs" placed such a high price on their services that the film company refused to produce it. This added Mr. Kahn very angry. Counsel, made that the girls were now getting very large salaries—£200 a week it was stated subsequently. The hearing was adjourned.

ORANGE PEEL.

THE COLONEL STOPPED AND GLARED AROUND.

Then, pointing sternly to the ground. "What does this mean?" demanded he. "A piece of orange peel I see."

The Captain frowned, but took the snub. And, calling up the Junior Sub. Observed, "Look here at all this mess. It's fit for pigs, sir, nothing less."

The Junior Sub blushed crimson red. Then, to the Sergeant Major said. "I'm quite fed up—an all that rot. I mean to say a pigsty—what!"

The Sergeant Major, filled with rage, attacked the Sergeant at this stage. "Brime cast, and thonder—strike me pink!"

You'll win the war! Yes, I don't think!"

The Sergeant, starting in to cuff. Approached the Orderly Corporal thus: "You lazy, lunk! Lost eyed foot! Who checked this blasted foot about?"

The Orderly Corporal turned his eye. On Private Atkins passing by. "Look ere, you blob nosed, pinkeyed swine!"

Just shift this festering rubbish exp."

And Thomas Atkins snuffed a smile. And set to work in Soldiers style. "They talk a ruddy lot," quoth he, "But who does all the work?—Why, me!"

J. M. HAYES M.C. (in 25th Div. Mag.)

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA. QVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! Showing: 3rd & 4th Episodes THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE

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WEDNESDAY, 17th July—Screening Paramount Film—6 parts SILKS & SATINS.

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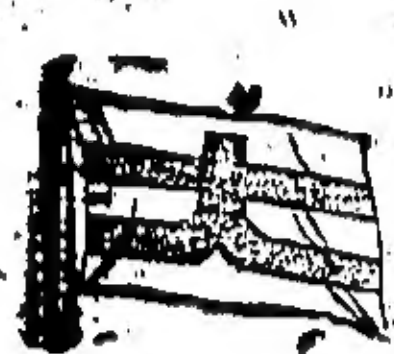
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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" Monday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Monthly fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMSUT and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 14th July at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 18th July at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Joint Service of the
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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sails
RINDJANI	8,000	12th July.
GROTIUS	10,000	26th July.
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MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the
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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	—

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHUNHUA	July 15, at Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 16, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHUYANG	July 18, at 3 p.m.
TIENHSIN	KUICHOW	July 19, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, July 17, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAISSANG	THURSDAY, July 18, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, July 19, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 20, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the a.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vidua" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dava.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Passenger may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing ships are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, &c., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru, 13,500 tons MON, 22nd July, 11 a.m.	
	Inaba Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT, 20th July, 11 a.m.	
	Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE
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Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Katori Maru," FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
"Suwa Maru," WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293

SKELETON OF THE KAISER.

A WEIRD BOLSHIEVYK CELEBRATION.

Mr. Robert Birkbeck writes to the "Daily Express" from Petrograd on May 15:

The Bolshevik celebrations yesterday of the victory of the proletariat over capitalism are already a memory. They were mainly conspicuous for demonstrating the fact that the revolutionary spirit is now enmeshed and cowed.

All the old revolutionary machinery was brought from the lumber room for the occasion, but the red flag and banners, the revolutionary mottoes proclaiming "Long life" to this and "Sudden death" to that, the red streamers and red rosettes, failed to make up for the lack of public enthusiasm. Even the new public picture galleries along the Nevsky Prospekt, festooned fantastically in red and green, and the valiant Red Army, vainly marching along, riding on shoulders, to the strains of the "Marseillaise," merely added immorality to the scene.

It was in no sense the outburst of a free and happy people. Indeed, the general feeling is that the time for processions has passed in these days of empty stomachs and empty pockets. Many workers, in fact, refused to take part in the demonstrations, and even the "Marseillaise" held aloft, though the little flag, moved in the New below the Nicholas Bridge, was gay with bunting.

A grotesque feature of the celebration was the dancing of the Marseillaise Palace—the House of Lords of Romanoff days—the Winter Palace, and the Government offices—the peculiar colours of the Czarist under a scheme devised by Signor Marinetti.

BARKY DESIGNS.

A more ambitious note was struck by an allegorical presentation of the progress of the proletariat after the style of the Bayeux tapestry. This embraced a weird picture of the Kaiser as the Skeleton of Death, crowned with a German helmet, and with the Iron Cross pinned to the ribs. A scythe, grasped in bony fingers, is shown in the act of cutting down the real flowers of revolutionary Russia.

Even on the Champs de Mars there was no mirth. There were congregations of the people, there were companies of the Red Army marching and manoeuvring, and one or two hairy demagogues haranguing the surging throngs, but there was no gaiety, no amusement of any kind, and the day passed without sensations and with only one mishap—that of an almanac whose machine collapsed after he had been careering over the Champs de Mars, and falling on a house, caused the death of the aviator.

The whole celebration seemed like the sad swan song of the Russian revolution. Among the various projects formed for the celebration in Moscow was the whole sale removal of all the monuments and memorials erected to the memory of monarchs and heroes of the times of the Czar. The skeleton of the Kaiser was to share the same fate, but the proposal to lay violent hands on this memorial to the great national hero evoked vehement protests, especially on the part of the Cavaliers of the Cross of St. George.

VEILED STATE.

The monument, apart from its artistic value, is of historical significance, since it is the last remnant of the life-time of the inveterate enemy of Germany, and the Bolshevik project for its removal is considered tactless and inopportune. In the end, it was decided that the memorial should not be removed but merely veiled, a new statue representing the revolution being placed in front of the pedestal by way of emphasizing the new order of things.

Among the striking figures of the old regime who were expected to put in an appearance was the monk Illuder, who

was entrusted with the plot for the murder of the notorious Rasputin, but was baulked by Count Skarop, the evil genius of Russia. Illuder was reported to be on his way to Moscow from America, where he is said to have met with tremendous social and financial success, which extended even to his being "killed" in New York. The Bolsheviks will probably make him a new national hero.

FLIGHT FROM TAXATION.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

Much the most remarkable feature of the new German "Budget" is the "Bill for the Prevention of Flight from Taxation." The following passages are quoted from the explanatory statement appended to the Bill:

"The war leads inevitably to increases of taxation of the most various kinds. In Germany, as in other belligerent countries, it will be impossible to avoid further direct taxation, apart from the building up of the system of indirect taxation. Attempts to escape from such increased burdens by residence abroad will all the more certainly be made after the war, because the States which remain neutral will probably have to reckon upon considerably smaller increases of taxation. It is the common interest of the Empire, the Federal States, and the municipalities to prevent such attempts to escape."

Apart from the emigration of persons liable to taxation, the emigration of capital demands the most serious consideration. We shall have to consider carefully to what extent and in what manner foreign property that is in German hands can be rendered more liable than hitherto been the case to German taxation. We shall also have to consider further measures to prevent evasion of taxation. A general settlement of the matter is not possible at present, and the protection of our fiscal interests will depend upon the development of the particular tax."

The Bill provides that all German subjects, and all former German subjects who have been naturalized in foreign countries since August 2, 1914, shall be liable to "personal" taxation in Germany for a period of five years from the end of the year in which war with all Great Powers is ended. It is explicitly stated that this provision applies to State taxation as well as to Imperial taxation, and that the States shall collect on behalf of the municipalities and school areas an amount equivalent to the amount of the State taxes.

Before any taxpayer gives up a permanent residence in Germany he must provide security to the amount of 20 per cent. of his capital or property. He must give notice, and provide a full statement of his means, not less than one month before he proposes to leave the country, and he must add to his financial statement any sums which he has invested abroad since August 1, 1914, and any sums which he has applied during the same period to the purchase of precious metals, precious stones, or any objects of art, adornment, or luxury. If attempts are made to evade taxation by gifts or similar methods, the recipients will be liable for the unpaid taxes. Passports will be withheld in all cases when there is reason to suppose that an attempt is being made to evade taxation.

Application for exemption may be made upon the ground that the emigration of a particular person is in the German interest, and exemption can be claimed by persons whose property does not exceed the value of £1,500, by persons who intend to take up permanent residence in a German colony, and by "Germans abroad," who are defined as follows:—

"Persons who before the war were ordinarily resident abroad without possessing a residence in Germany, who were either staying temporarily in Germany at the outbreak of war or have come to Germany during the war, and who return to a foreign country within one year at latest after the conclusion of war with all Great Powers."

INTL. VATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from which information and the necessary forms may be obtained:

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£100	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years—time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all, or their equivalent.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9) and £25 (purchase price £15 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £2, and £5 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
£100	£103 10s. 6d.	£107 10s. 6d.	£111 10s. 6d.	£115 10s. 6d.	£119 10s. 6d.
£200	£207 10s. 6d.	£214 10s. 6d.	£221 10s. 6d.	£228 10s. 6d.	£235 10s. 6d.
£300	£310 10s. 6d.	£319 10s. 6d.	£328 10s. 6d.	£337 10s. 6d.	£346 10s. 6d.
£400	£414 10s. 6d.	£425 10s. 6d.	£436 10s. 6d.	£447 10s. 6d.	£458 10s. 6d.
£500	£517 10s. 6d.	£530 10s. 6d.	£542 10s. 6d.	£554 10s. 6d.	£566 10s. 6d.

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500.

BANK

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £20,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FILLED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

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SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"
14,800 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
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The Sunshine Belt.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing from Hongkong at Noon:
S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1918
S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1918
S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and lavatories comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. For rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

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TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq., C. E. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plimmer, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. L. Laidlaw, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, W. L. Fiddenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £75,000,000—(£6,250,000 PAID UP)
RESERVE FUND £11,585,481—(£2,986,280 PAID UP)

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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

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T. C. DOWNING, Manager

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FILLED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £20,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FILLED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 971 Spr. A. E. Godfrey, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, to join H. M. Regular Forces, dated 6.7.18.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 559 Pte. G. C. Buchanan is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 1.7.18.

TRANSFERS.

No. 479 Corporal J. A. Lyon is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon, No. 2 Section.

LEAVE.

No. 471 Serg. A. G. Graham, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 1.7.18.

No. 785 Pte. R. T. Barton and No. 770 Pte. J. A. Rickard are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 1.7.18.

Pte. A. C. Clark, "B" Company, is granted 2 months leave on Medical grounds from 1.8.18.

Pte. D. McMurtry, "B" Company, is granted 14 months leave on urgent business, from 1.7.18.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, F.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

MONDAY, 15th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

TUESDAY, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

THURSDAY, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 19th July.—7.30 p.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain H. Russell.

15th to 19th July.—7.30 a.m. per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 8.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers: Captain Russell, Lieut. Captain James, Stonecutters 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.s, AND NEW OF THE INFANTRY BATTALIONS ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays for all S.O.s, and men of higher ratings, under Staff and Serjeants, (2nd) and Parsons, R.E. and Serjeants, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lieutenants at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Serjeants, Barclay and White, R.E. and Serjeants, Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lieutenants from 15th to 19th July, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 15th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 19th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

TUESDAY, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Headquarters. Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at 5.30 p.m. on 15th July. Instruction by T. E. T. Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

THURSDAY, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Headquarters R.E.T.

MONDAY, 15th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

FRIDAY, 19th July.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MONDAY, 15th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

TUESDAY, 16th July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress as above.

THURSDAY, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 16th July. 5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean Fatigue.

MONDAY, July 15th.—5.30 p.m. A. Company, who have not yet fired, Kennedy Road Range. Unopposing. Dress. Drill order without rifles. Sergs. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

FRIDAY, July 19th.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergs. Oxberry and Meade. Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, July 17th.—5.00 p.m. Evening. Fall in at Blake Pts.

SATURDAY, July 20th.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

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For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, these fragrant emollients are wonderful as well as ideal for the toilet.

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WEATHER REPORT.

July 13, 1.14. 42m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations, but remains relatively low over S. China; the depression has filled up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 42.69 inches, against an average of 43.75 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, moderate (fair).

2.—Formosa Channel: S. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 14TH.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)

Service: Merbecke.

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Alcock; Psalms, 71, Robinson; Te Deum, Smart, Pyc, Smart, (21st morning); Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 217, 115.

God Save the King.

Evening (8 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Psalms, 73, Smart; Middle Voluntary, Adagio, Mendelssohn; Magnificat, Smart; Hymns, 217, 115.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 14TH.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Alcock; Psalms, 71, Robinson; Te Deum, Smart, Pyc, Smart, (21st morning); Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 217, 115.

God Save the King.

Evening (8 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Psalms, 73, Smart; Middle Voluntary, Adagio, Mendelssohn; Magnificat, Smart; Hymns, 217, 115.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services—July 14th.

Morning Service at 11 a.m. Psalms, 23; Hymns, 553, 225, 307.

Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 259, 251, 504, 130.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday—July 14th.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

Preacher: Major Walsley.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.

Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.

Gospel Meeting 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.

Frida, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service, 7.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gleadow.

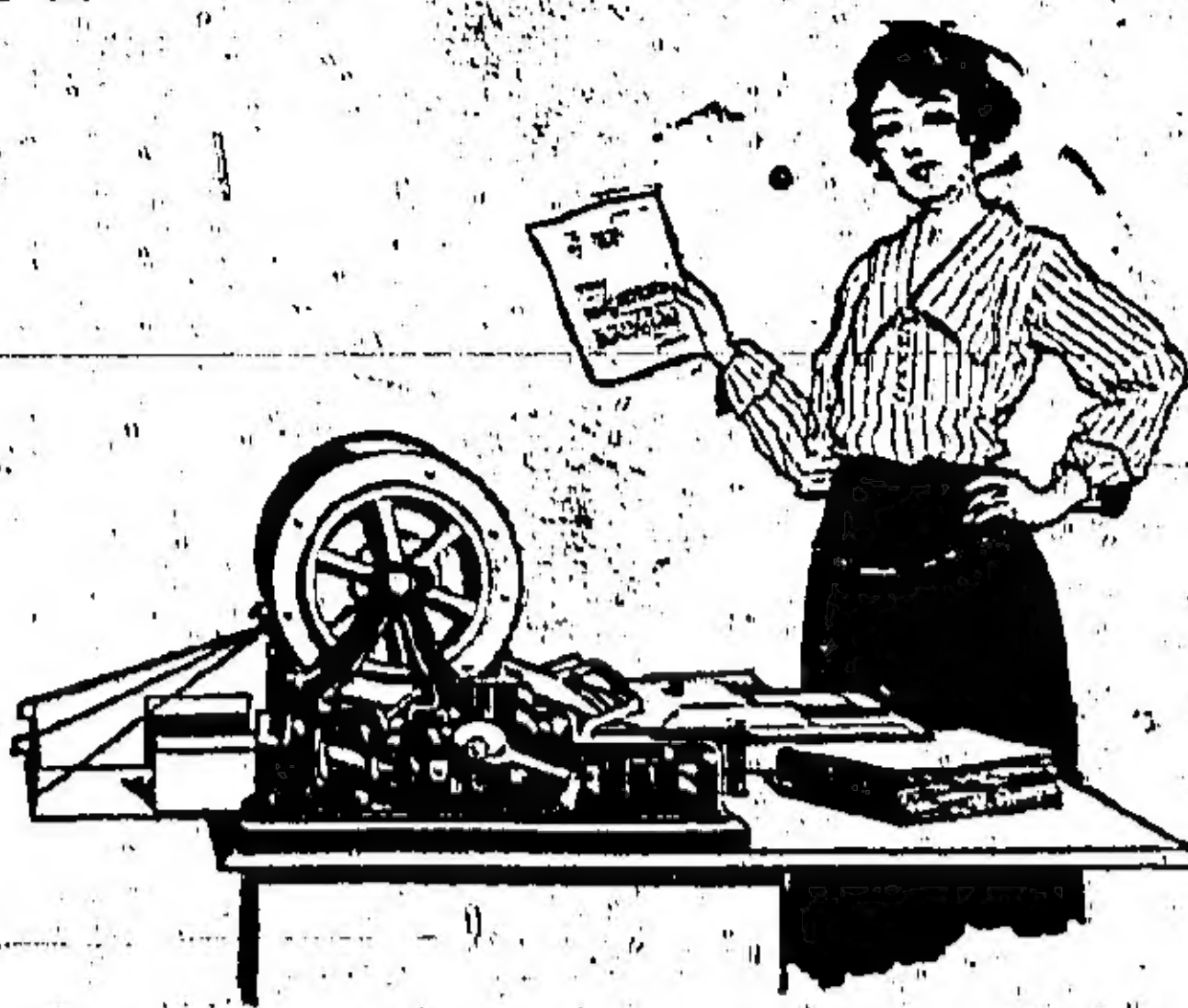
Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable remedy, sold in bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most effective method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or any other worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

It is obtained of all Druggists.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Factor Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 14th to 21st, 1918.

Time	High Water	Low Water
July 14	5.38 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
15	5.28	7.21
16	5.17	7.20
17	5.06	7.19
18	4.55	7.18
19	4.44	7.17
20	4.33	7.16
21	4.22	7.15
22	4.11	7.14
23	4.00	7.13
24	3.50	7.12
25	3.39	7.11
26	3.28	7.10
27	3.17	7.09
28	3.06	7.08
29	2.55	7.07
30	2.44	7.06

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S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather	Rain
29.63	29.54	29.52	88	70	88	87
67	91	87	4	0	3	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 12, 1918.

Bank	Wire	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight	Documentary
On London	3/31	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
On New York	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
On Bombay	100	100	100	100	100
On Calcutta	100	100	100	100	100
On Shanghai	100	100	100	100	100
On Hankow	100	100	100	100	100
On Tientsin	100	100	100	100	100
On Peking	100	100	100	100	100
On Harbin	100	100	100	100	100
On Manchuria	100	100	100	100	100
On Korea	100	100	100	100	100
On Japan	100	100	100	100	100
On China	100	100	100	100	100
On India	100	100	100	100	100
On Australia	100	100	100	100	100
On New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100
On South Africa	100	100	100	100	100
On Europe	100	100	100	100	100
On America	100	100	100	100	100
On Canada	100	100	100	100	100
On Mexico	100	100	100	100	100
On Central America	100	100	100	100	100
On South America	100	100	100	100	100
On Brazil	100	100	100	100	100
On Argentina	100	100	100	100	100
On Uruguay	100	100	100	100	100
On Chile	100	100	100	100	100
On Peru	100	100	100	100	100
On Colombia	100	100	100	100	100
On Venezuela	100	100	100	100	100
On Ecuador	100	100	100	100	100
On Panama	100	100	100	100	100
On Costa Rica	100	100	100	100	100